

## LODGE INSISTS WILSON OMITTS VITAL DETAILS

Peace Terms as Given Do  
Not Provide Reparation  
for Teuton Crimes.

"SURRENDER" ONLY WORD

G. O. P. Senators in Debate  
Deny Party Issue, but Want  
War to Be Ended Right.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—As was generally expected, the President's reply to the German Government was discussed in the Senate to-day, when the debate on the position taken by Senator Lodge as the Republican leader in criticizing the President's procedure in answering the German Chancellor's note with an interrogatory rather than by a demand for surrender complete and unconditional as the only basis of peace negotiations.

Assailed by Senator Pittman (Nev.), speaking for the Administration, Senator Lodge in a speech lasting forty minutes and which was said by older Senators to be the most distinguished effort of his career, brilliantly defended his position and insisted that the President had stepped aside from the course which he himself had laid down as the relentless American war policy.

This course, Senator Lodge asserted, the President had clearly defined in his New York speech, and it was Senator Lodge's insistence that the quering of Prince Maximilian constituted negotiations regardless of the past or future policy of the President.

Supported by Republicans.

The Republicans to a man "flocked around Senator Lodge at the end of his address and congratulated him warmly. Speeches by Senators Poindexter (Wash.) and McCumber (N. D.) approving Senator Lodge's course followed. The Republican minority in the Senate supports without known exception the stand taken by Senator Lodge to-day. However, Senator Lodge in his speech to-day disavowed any intention of making a party issue or seeking partisan advantage out of the diplomatic situation despite charges made by the Democrats to that effect. He insisted that the only diplomats upon whom the allied nations might count to-day were Haig, Pershing and Foch.

Mr. Lodge held that if the President meant what he said in New York on September 27—that "we do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement"—then to express a willingness to listen to any statement of German policy constituted inconsistency.

Although Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, occupied his seat in the Senate throughout the debate to-day he participated only in unimportant colloquies. It is believed, however, that Senator Hitchcock will address the Senate next Monday, to which day it adjourned after to-day's spirited interchange.

Misconstruction Is Charged.

Senator Pittman pronounced his criticism of the Republican leader at the beginning of to-day's session. He made the direct charge that the political advantage was the predisposed cause for Senator Lodge's unwillingness to accept the judgment of the President as to the wisdom of seeking further admissions from the German Government. He said that Senator Lodge had publicly misconstrued the President's meaning and purpose in despatching the three queries to Berlin. The criticism of the President's course made by Senator Lodge and Chairman Fess of the Republican Congressional campaign committee on Tuesday night were then quoted in part by Senator Pittman. Said he:

"In the first place, the President did not enter into a discussion with the Imperial German Government." He expressly stated that he would not make the reply until the note was made more definite in certain particulars.

"He further pointedly asked whether the Imperial German Government was ready to accept his terms for a lasting and just peace. If they answered in the affirmative and proceeded immediately to

carry out all of these conditions the war will be won fully and completely as it is possible to win it. If the answer is in the negative or equivocal, then the reply of the President undoubtedly will be a repetition of reference to the demands he has heretofore made.

"How or why the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts placed such a construction on the President's reply I do not know. I go know, however, that the people of this country and the press of the United States do understand the President's message and do not concur with the Senator from Massachusetts in his misconception of it.

"I shall read into the Record examples of the expressions of confidence in the President," said Senator Pittman. "The first extract is from the editorial comment of THE NEW YORK SUN, the most powerful Republican newspaper in the United States."

After reading THE SUN's editorial of Wednesday morning Mr. Pittman followed with excerpts from editorial comment in the New York Tribune and the New York World, and then he turned his attention again to Senator Lodge.

Peace Plans Show Variance.

"This is not the first time," said Senator Pittman, "that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has voiced his disapproval of the principles, policies and methods pronounced by the President for the conduct of the war, the negotiation of peace and the settlement of post-war conditions looking to a lasting and permanent peace."

In the President's address to Congress on January 8 he laid down definitely and specifically a programme for the world's peace, embracing fourteen distinct points. This programme was agreed to and adopted by all of our Allies and received the hearty approval of the neutral countries of the world. Yet it did not satisfy the Senator from Massachusetts. In the United States Senate on August 23 he laid down his own programme for the world's victory. This programme differed from the programme of the President in the readjustment of territory after the war.

"The spirit that the two programmes breathe is as different as night is from day. The programme of the President from Massachusetts means war for victory, revenge and advantage, while the programme of the President means war for victory, justice and everlasting peace."

The intrusion of the issue of politics was discontinued later by Senator Lodge, but he did not at once turn to politics in his reply to the President. He denied that he was opposing the President in any of his announced policies of war conduct.

"I am standing with the President in his speech of September 27, delivered in New York at the opening of the Liberty Loan drive," said Senator Lodge, and he quoted the President's words to that effect. "The programme of the President," he said, "is to make the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement. Then he said: 'one great regret was that President Wilson should ask Prince Maximilian questions and thus begin a debate with him after that great description of Germany. Prince Maximilian can represent only the constituted authority of the German Empire.'"

"The President asks whether Germany will accept his fourteen principles. They are not terms; they are broad general principles. In a case like this it is the details that are vital."

Wanted Note That Did Not Pass.

"As to shifting the onus for the war, we are not ready to take it in order to end the war as it ought to be ended. If we are not we should not have taken the much greater onus of getting into the war. All over the United States the note is being explained. Was it a crime for me to wish the President might have sent a note that would not need explanation or interpretation? I wanted a note like that to Austria-Hungary which went out with general acclaim. Nobody was puzzled by that note. It was the voice of the American people."

"The burden of bringing about a conclusive peace rests not with the diplomats but where it belongs, on the shoulders of Field Marshal Haig, of Gen. Pershing and of that superb commander of the united allies, Marshal Ferdinand Foch," Senator Lodge pursued. "These are the men who, if let alone will bring to the world that lasting peace that requires not leagues to enforce peace. They are the only league to enforce peace."

The details which Senator Lodge insinuated were being overlooked by those who accepted the President's fourteen terms of peaceful adjustment of the questions at issue in the great war were held by him to be as vital as the general principles animating the allied leaders in the great cause.

Senator Lodge then essayed an analysis of some of the inconclusive factors in the problem, factors which remain impossible of discussion with the President's pronouncements of the basis of discussion because they have not been stated in specific but in general language.

The question of the wrong done to France by Germany in 1871 when she forced the cession of Alsace and Lorraine was one of the inconclusive portions of the President's January 8 definition of peace plans to which Senator Lodge adverted.

Must Restore Alsace-Lorraine.

"The way this wrong to Alsace-Lorraine is to be righted is the vital thing," said Senator Lodge. "Only one thing will satisfy France—return of the provinces. I hope I may not be accused of treason when I say that France's view is my own view. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is another detail not covered by the fourteen principles of the President. But the United States is committed to it by recognition of the Casco-Slovaks. The future of Poland lies in the same category."

"The President has seen clearly the vital importance of the independence of the Casco-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. Without this the war will be only half won. But is a settlement of this vital detail to depend on an exchange of prisoners?"

"Am I to be criticised because I demand that Germany be forced to make reparation for her crimes in Belgium and France? There is nothing in the fourteen terms about reparation, but that is one of the details that are vital to a peace settlement. Germany must be made to pay for her devastation. Personally I should like to see her forced to pay for the lives of Americans lost on the Lusitania and for our lost merchant ships."

With these advanced as sufficient illustrations of unfinished character of the definitions of peace terms to be framed out of the various peace elements of the President's programme as presented in his addresses and messages on the subject, Senator Lodge then defended the right of criticism of the acts of the President which do not bear upon war but upon peace and the relations of America to the world subsequent to the war.

Armies Best Diplomats.

"I would cheerfully have forfeited all party advantage if only the President had written a note like the Baltimore speech, or the reply to Austria, something which neither I nor any one else could criticize," Senator Lodge continued.

"The best diplomats in Europe to-day are the armies of the United States, England, France and Italy. When the war ends is not nearly so important as how it ends. It may conceivably end in a way to make us hang our heads in shame. As a Republican and speaking for all those about me I say we have given and shall give to the President our loyal support, but we are supporting laws, not men."

"The higher allegiance we all share is to the country and the cause, and to that all else must and will be subordinated. My own belief is the American people want unconditional surrender and a dictated peace, and I shall stand for that in public and private in any field at any time."

The speech won an ovation from Senator Lodge's political following. In the course of the address Senator Pittman had absented himself from the Chamber.

At once Senator Poindexter arose to follow the Republican leader. He said: "The President's acceptance of a parley with the enemy by his answer to Germany's offer gives Germany the opportunity which she has been long seeking. The three questions asked by the President presuppose a negotiation with this criminal lunatic among the nations as to the conditions upon which the war shall end."

Really a Preliminary Reply.

"It is the preliminary clearing of the way, as it were, for entering into a discussion with Germany as to the terms and conditions upon which the various nationalities and peoples shall be re-established at the conclusion of the war," Senator Poindexter continued. "Although couched in an interrogatory form it is in itself a preliminary answer to the German Chancellor's audacious proposal. As such it is most unfortunate."

The multiplication of Germany's crimes against civilization, Senator Poindexter asserted, "have so destroyed Germany's moral standing before the world that it is indeed surprising that President Wilson apparently expects by the interrogatories to the Imperial German Chancellor to base his further discussion of an armistice, which is the same thing as peace, upon the answers which that official will make."

"If the President, in the face of Germany's crimes and falsehoods, will undertake to bring about an armistice because the German Chancellor offers to accept certain conditions, whatever they may be, then indeed would the world see the apothecary of faith and innocence being led to the slaughter."

Would Strengthen Germany.

Senator Poindexter said that if the Allies entered an armistice and permitted the Germans to withdraw un molested to their own territory Germany would be morally and politically much stronger than at any time since the war began.

Senator McCumber (N. D.) followed Senator Poindexter in a speech which disclosed a precisely similar attitude. Senator Owens (Okla.) asserted that the President had set a trap for Prince Maximilian which no matter how he should answer the queries of the President meant unconditional surrender upon acceptance. But this Senator McCumber denied, saying that to accept the terms left all the vast problems of German colonial disposition to be adjudicated by the President. The President's plan of the unformed plans of the Government in the matter of the proposed restitutions, restitutions and territorial adjustments was a matter for peace negotiations, rather than for dictation by the victors of the war.

leave Germany alone to face the continuation of Foch's battering ram or else accept the alternative of unconditional surrender which it is pointed out is what the President's communication virtually calls for.

No Discussion of Terms.

Fears expressed to-day in the Senate by Senator Lodge and others that Germany has succeeded in starting a peace discussion are asserted in Administration circles to be absolutely groundless and will be disproved at the proper time. Germany's answer to the President's query must be unequivocal. Evasion or reservation on any one of the points of his communication will close the peace door just as surely and swiftly as President Wilson or flatly rejected them.

The suggestion advanced to-day by the semi-official Cologne Gazette that Germany might ask for counter guarantees that the Allies would evacuate her conquered colonies if carried out will get Germany nowhere. The President's communication, it is pointed out, admits of counter proposals. Such a suggestion would merely bring rejection of Germany's request for an armistice.

With respect to the President's fourteen terms, it is still emphasized in authoritative quarters that Germany's acceptance of them as a basis of agreement and not of discussion, which is called for in the note, virtually means complete surrender. The President asks if Germany merely wants to discuss the method of applying these principles. Should the answer be the affirmative and without reservation, it would practically amount to Germany's throwing herself upon the mercy of her justice and civilization, and asking that they deal with her along the lines of justice indicated in the President's terms.

Application of the principles can only follow unreserved acceptance of them, according to the President's no compromise attitude, and unreserved acceptance at once implies practical guarantees of good faith from Germany. Evacuation of all invaded territory, for example, would necessarily result at once from full fledged acceptance of the terms, and there could be no question raised as to whether or not the German troops would withdraw.

The question of giving Russia "unhindered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy" might be discussed around the conference table, but the question of evacuation of all Russian territory is made absolute by President Wilson and is subject to no modification under any circumstances.

Germany's expressed readiness to accept this principle would naturally have to be immediately supported by actual withdrawal. A German statement that they deal with her along the lines of justice indicated in the President's terms would, of course, not be regarded as made in good faith if Germany continued for a moment to maintain her troops there.

The same procedure would apply to the evacuation of all French territory and Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, etc. Germany would not be in a position to discuss whether her troops would leave, but merely the means whereby evacuation could be most effectively and speedily applied.

Belgium Must Be Restored.

With respect to Belgium, Germany would have to agree in advance that Belgium would be restored to its structure without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys, etc., and furthermore that this must be a healing guarantee to the structure and validity of international law.

Acceptance of the President's terms with respect to Belgium really means that Germany agrees to full restoration and full atonement and realizes that in this respect she can only accept what ever penalizes the bar of justice decides to impose.

Germany must also agree that the invaded portions of France must be restored in accordance with the dictates of right and justice. This means that all acts of wanton vandalism executed by the German forces of occupation will have to be atoned for and paid for by Germany. Justice would decide whether Germany paid the entire cost of restoration, and the Germans would have to abide by that decision whatever it might be.

It is emphasized here that the German Government is already on record as expressing its views in detail on the President's fourteen specific peace terms. Count von Hertling as Imperial German Chancellor gave the Government's views on January 25 and it is particularly noted here that he dodged all the pertinent issues raised by President Wilson or flatly rejected them.

Count von Hertling sought to harmonize the German view with President Wilson's principles on terms which referred to such questions as open covenants of peace, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers and disarmament, but even here there were signs of evasion. For example, he sought to make agreement on freedom of the seas dependent upon Great Britain giving up Gibraltar and Malta because they menaced Germany, he said.

On the question of evacuation of all Russian territory the German Chancellor declined to consider the President's demands.

"We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied Powers," he said. "The President's right to have a voice in Russia's future was rudely brushed aside."

Refused to Agree on Belgium.

On the vital question of Belgium the Chancellor refused to accede to the President's stipulations.

"The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference," the Chancellor said. "I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion."

On matters pertaining to the evacuation and restoration of France von Hertling made it clear that this was to be made a question of bargaining for gains necessary to Germany's vital interests.

On questions pertaining to Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Italy von Hertling refused to enter into any agreement on the ground that they concerned Austria-Hungary, and he likewise refused to entertain the President's ideas regarding the future of Turkey.

On all specific points von Hertling showed clearly that he would not consider even discussing the President's views with a view to making them harmonize with the made in Germany policy. Despite this attitude of the Chancellor, however, his statement was generally regarded by the German people as "too conciliatory."

The German press made it clear that the Imperial Government probably would not be willing to stand by the few concessions which von Hertling adroitly sought to indicate.

For this reason full fledged acceptance of the President's fourteen terms would, it is believed here, be regarded by all parties in Germany as tantamount to absolute surrender and trusting to the mercy and justice of their enemies. And nothing but definite, full fledged acceptance will be acceptable to President Wilson.

Italy Honors H. P. Davison.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Italian Government has conferred upon Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, the title of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

This is the highest honor Italy can confer upon a foreign civilian, and Mr. Davison is the first American to receive it.

## LANSING FOR PEACE RULED BY JUSTICE

Allies Should Discriminate  
Between German People  
and Masters.

Attorn, Oct. 10.—Secretary of State

Robert Lansing, whose name was signed to the American reply to the last German bid for peace, told an audience to-night at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Auburn Theological Seminary that the peace soon to follow allied victory must be founded upon strict justice if another world war is to be prevented.

Such a peace treaty, he said, must not be written in anger or revenge and while the frightful wrongs committed against mankind by the Prussian leaders must not be forgotten, the Allies must discriminate between the master and the servant, the responsible and the irresponsible; or, in other words, between the mass of the German people and their ruling overlords.

"I think that it will be sufficient," he said, "in these days of toil and struggle, while the beast controlling the peoples of the Central Powers is still at large, to assert that the peace which will come when the world is safe will be a peace founded on justice and righteousness. When the time comes to balance the account—and it seems to be drawing near as the vassals of Germany seek refuge from the day of wrath—the authors of the frightful wrongs committed against mankind should not be forgotten."

"The period of readjustment and restoration will tax human wisdom to the uttermost. In a conflict of this kind we are to involve the whole earth new injustices of human action have been set in motion in the political, commercial and industrial spheres and in the spiritual life of mankind. Many of the fundamental principles of the present social order will be threatened while novel and possibly extravagant and dangerous doctrines will find earnest and honest advocates. With all of that we must reckon."

"The American people ought not, after the war is won, cherish a merciless hate for all those who have served the military dictators of Central Europe."

"The new era born in blood and fire on the battlefields of Europe must be a Christian era in reality and not alone in name. The years to come must be years of fraternity and common purpose. International injustice must cease. All men must be free from the oppression of arbitrary power. Unreasoning class hatreds and class tyrannies must come to an end. Society must be organized on principles of justice and liberty. The world must be ruled by the dominion of will to do that which is right."

"There is no time to be lost if this nation is to be made ready to enter with the right spirit and the right principles upon the task of readjustment and reconstruction. There is no time to be lost, because the day is drawing near when the spirit of liberty will stand triumphant above the spirit of militarism which the Central Empires are possessed. The hour of triumph is drawing near. The day of the war lords is almost over."

Hundreds of college presidents and professors representing the greatest religious and educational institutions of the country had places in the State armory, where the address was delivered, and a storm of applause followed the "closing reference to the 'hour of triumph drawing near' and the 'day of the war lords' being almost over."

Belgium Gets \$5,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Belgium's quota of loans from the United States was increased to \$171,020,000 to-day by a new credit of \$5,000,000. The aggregate credit to allied Governments now is \$720,475,658.

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